

# Hillsborough Recorder

that sets to stand UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

No. 2449.

## THE MORMONS.

We referred lately to the singular fact that, out of some eight or nine thousand dissenters from the established church in Denmark, some two thousand are Mormons. It is from Europe that the Mormon proselytes are principally gathered, and we see, it noted that some thousands of women in the old world have been this year added to the Mormon faith, about five hundred of whom have recently arrived in New York on their way to Utah. If, however, our own country does not furnish the mass of the disciples of this religion, so-called, it has the honor of having produced its inventor, and of permitting the development of a society which is not very creditable to our civilization. Whilst in the East polygamy has been almost universal, it is exclusively an oriental institution, and among Christian nations has never been tolerated. Even while it prevailed among the barbarous nations of antiquity, Tacitus makes mention of a notable exception in a race with which our own is closely identified—the Germans—who, "almost alone among the barbarians, are content with a single wife." The practice was unknown in republican Rome or among the Greeks of modern times. In the sixteenth century Bernardus Uchinus published "Dialogues in Favor of Polygamy," to which Beza replied; and in two other works, in the same century, one of which was published in London, the same doctrine is vindicated. The Mormons, however, are the only organization in Christendom which has reduced this principle to practice, and it may be safely said that this is the only country in which such an experiment could be made with any prospect of success. Religious toleration is here an established fact, though there are limits to this principle. For example, there are some races of men who practice human sacrifices as a part of religious worship. If any of them should emigrate hither, it is clear they would not be permitted freedom to "worship God" in that way. Nor would any other sect be permitted practices which involve crimes against morality. In all the States polygamy is punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and its claim to toleration because Mormonism assumes it to be a part of religion would surely not be admitted if practiced within State limits.

The growth of this new sect is not very creditable to the boasted enlightenment of our own age and country. A more ignorant and vulgar imposter than its inventor, Joe Smith, is not to be found anywhere. It was testified to under oath, in 1853, by upwards of sixty of those represented to be most respectable citizens of Wayne county, New York, where Smith lived, that the Smith family was of immoral, false and fraudulent character, and that he was the worst of them. The "Book of Mormon," which Smith claimed as a revelation, was written by one Solomon Spalding, an author of some very worthless novels, who wrote a romance to account for the peopling of America by deriving the Indians from the Hebrews. He died soon after placing this manuscript in a printing office, with which Sidney Rigdon, afterwards a Mormon, was connected, and it is believed that it was through Rigdon's agency that a copy of it afterwards got into Smith's hands. Smith at first confined himself to teaching the doctrine that the millennium was close at hand, that the Indians were to be speedily converted, and that America was to be the final gathering place of the saints—a prediction which does not seem at present in a very rapid process of fulfilment. The Mormon church was first regularly organized at Manchester, N. Y., in April, 1830. In January, 1831, Kirtland, Ohio, was selected as their new Jerusalem, but they soon became odious with the people. About this time, Brigham Young, the present chief, was converted, and his talents and shrewdness soon rendered him prominent in the organization. Having been forced to leave Ohio, they settled in Missouri, where, driven from town to town, they finally, in 1841, laid the foundation of a new Mormon temple in Nauvoo, Ill. In 1843, Joe Smith's wife having some jealousies of her husband's fidelity, that eminent savor

it is stated, professed to receive a revelation authorizing polygamy. This was the first that was heard of this doctrine among the Mormons, and it caused so much scandal that, in 1845, the heads of the church deemed it prudent to put forth a formal denial of the charge in the following words: "Inasmuch as this church of Christ has been reproached with the crimes of fornication and polygamy, we declare that we believe that one man should have but one wife, and one woman but one husband, except in case of death, when either is at liberty to marry again." It was not till 1852 that they boldly avowed the doctrine on the authority of the revelation of 1843, but in the meantime Smith's alleged efforts to corrupt the female population led to riots, in one of which he was killed, and the inhabitants driven out. In May 1848, the Mormon settlement was commenced in Utah, and an emigration fund was established, by which large numbers of converts have been brought from abroad, chiefly from Great Britain, and especially Wales, a considerable number from Sweden and Norway, and a smaller number from Germany, Switzerland and France. It becomes an interesting subject of inquiry whether that side of the continent which is nearest to Asia is to become the seat of Asiatic institutions, and Utah to be the advance guard in an aggressive movement of oriental customs upon the States this side the Rocky Mountains. In the meantime it must be a difficult question for Congress to handle, as, apart from polygamy, there can be no ground, under our system of government, for interference with the Mormon more than any other religion. It is also to be considered that the great mass of the Mormon disciples, especially the simple minded and ignorant emigrants from abroad, are honest though deluded people, and, whatever may be their notions about polygamy, do not practice it themselves. It would seem hard that such as these should be made to suffer for the wrong doings of the leaders. Whilst it would be within the province of Congress to pass a law prohibiting polygamy in the territories of the United States, it would perhaps have to be enforced by an army, and might increase the evil it was designed to extirpate by enabling the Mormons to raise an outcry of religious persecution. In the event, however, which is not improbable, of a recurrence hereafter of that resistance to federal authority which has once before brought Utah to the verge of war with the United States, the occasion might be availed of to suppress polygamy at the same time with rebellion.

A private letter from Oxford, Miss., gives the following story: "A few days ago Sheriff W. S. McKee, on returning home from an adjoining county, stopped to bathe in the Tallahatchie river. His feet touching something smooth on the bottom several times, curiously at length led him to examine closely, when he found a small iron chest. Procuring assistance, he took it to Oxford, broke it open, and found \$3,000 in silver, \$2,800 in gold, 1,200 Mexican dollars, and \$4,000 in Confederate money. There were no papers in the chest to show its ownership."

In a recent trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, in London, the Chief Justice decided that a fair and impartial report of the proceedings of a court of justice, although, as incidental to them, it may embody matter defamatory to an individual, is, nevertheless, privileged and protected; the public interest and advantage in having the reports published preponderating so much over the inconvenience to individuals as to justify the sacrifice of private convenience to the public good.

Telegrams from a number of localities in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, with two or three exceptions, announce the crops of small grains unprecedented, both in quality and quantity, and the corn never looked better. Unless some blight should come, both the small grain crop and the corn crop will be the largest ever gathered in the Northwest.

## REMARKABLE MENTAL PRECOCITY.

The members of a small but highly cultivated school in Paris are at present much occupied with a great marvel. This is a pretty young girl of twelve or fourteen, who has received a good but not extraordinary education, but who, to the amazement of every one, speaks a number of languages with extraordinary ease, and has rapidly developed within a few months a depth and extent of knowledge of every kind, which is literally miraculous. Her parents and friends, who have been with her constantly, declare that her reading has been limited, and her knowledge of the world next to nothing; yet there is scarcely an event in the history, a great work of art, a distinguished man of letters or artist, monarch, or statesman, unknown to her. Of all these she speaks as if they were known to her by experience.

A distinguished jurist and philosopher, who had heard of this living miracle, declared, after several hours' conversation, that there was not a judge in Europe more profoundly familiar with every phase of crime, every caprice of the aberrations of passion, or every theory of reform and punishment, than this infant. It has been observed that her mind darted like lightning in conversation from hint to conjecture, and that she surmises and draws forth facts and truths with a strange power like divination. "She learned from me ten times more than I knew myself on a subject which I had studied for years," was the remark of a well-known savant who had conversed with her in hopes to fathom her secret of acquiring knowledge. There is no claim to supernatural or mystical influences, and the power, whatever it be, is all purely mental.

On the California end of the Pacific Railroad they have already cut fifteen tunnels in a distance of 137 miles. These tunnels range from 85 feet in length to 1,659 feet, and the aggregate length of the fifteen is 6,262 feet. The energy displayed on the Pacific road would astound the Old World Engineers.

A shingle machine, has recently been invented by a gentleman of East Sumner, Me., which cuts thirty-seven shingles per minute, and can be made to cut forty thousand per day. Only two hands are required to operate it.

The wheat crop is finished in nearly all parts of Indiana, and is decidedly the best they have had for a long time. Corn, too, promises an exceedingly heavy yield.

The heat is so intense in Illinois that all sorts of work has been suspended. Farmers are offering from five to seven dollars for harvest hands, but can get none at any price.

Dispatches from different parts of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin represent the crops to be in a very favorable condition.

Over three hundred Swedes have settled in Rockford, Ill., since April 1st. They came direct from their native land, and are a hardy, industrious class of citizens.

The European farms which have been cultivated for two thousand years have had their fertility renewed by lying idle every few years on account of war.

The Count Chorinski has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment at Paris, for complicity in the murder of his wife.

There are now 1,263 Mormons at Castle Garden, New York, awaiting transportation to Utah, and 2,100 more are expected from Europe soon.

A man out West shot himself dead to free himself from rheumatism. The cure is called a remarkable one.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Daniel Leonard was instantly killed in Rowan County, on the 14th inst., by the bursting of the cylinder of a threshing machine, by the centrifugal force caused by its great speed.

A day or two before, Jacob Shuping, of the same county, had his leg broken by an accident, in taking a threshing machine off a wagon.

Continued droughts throughout Sweden threaten a total loss of the crops.

## CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This disease is very prevalent among infants this summer. Cholera infantum is not an epidemic. The latest investigation of scientific physiologists tend to show that cholera morbus in its course as an epidemic is waited forward in cycles, similar to all nature's movements—it is said to be a cloud of animalcula traversing a certain course and hovering periodically over such places as attract it by preternatural causes. This hypothesis does not apply to cholera infantum, which, pathologically considered, differs entirely from the other, and, it is suggested, may, by care and vigilance in the treatment of children, be prevented. The first and chief means of prevention consists in the selection of the food given to children. This is at all times an important consideration, but especially so in summer, during the prevalence of hot weather, when the system is more exuberant and predisposed.

Animal food, quantities of fruits, raw vegetables, and above all cold water or other chilling beverages, must be avoided. Farinaceous foods, which can be varied in sort and manner of preparation to the inclination of the child, and warm drinks, are the proper aliments, and if absolutely necessary, at intervals, a small dose of "syrup of Rhubarb" as a tonic. Avoiding too much covering by day and night, as also excessive exercise; bathing daily in tepid water. These, and the usual care dictated by common sense, are the certain means of keeping a young child in a healthy state and preventing predisposition to most of the "diseases of childhood."

Mrs. LINCOLN.—Various statements having been made in regard to a proposed visit of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, to England, under the protection of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it may be stated that that lady wrote to Mr. Johnson some time since his appointment as minister to the court of St. James, inquiring as to when he would sail, and requesting to go out under his protection. In due course Mr. Johnson informed her of his intention to sail from this port in the steamer Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, on the first of August, stopping at Southampton, and since then, at her request, he has engaged passage for her on the same steamer, and she will sail hence, on her way to Scotland, under these auspices. We see it stated that it is Mrs. Lincoln's intention to visit Queen Victoria. As upon the decease of President Lincoln, the Queen wrote a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, we find the surmise made in one journal that it is not beyond the range of possibility that the latter may feel authorized to return thanks in person, if not to become a guest of her Majesty.

A JUDICIAL PARADOX.—A curious paradox of justice occurred not long ago in Michigan. A man was accused of having starved, maltreated, and finally murdered, a little son by his first wife. His second wife was the only witness in the case who could support the strong circumstantial evidence, but being his wife, her testimony would have been rejected, had not the learned counsel for the people proven that the woman had a husband living when she married the brute in question. Being proven a bigamist, therefore, and not the lawful wife of the accused, her testimony was accepted, and the child-murderer has been sent to the Penitentiary for life. This is the first time that we have known it necessary to prove a person a criminal in order to give value to that person's evidence.

A beautiful Jewess attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was annoyed by a vulgar, impudent fellow: "And you never eat pork, Miss M?" he asked tauntingly. "No, sir; our religion teaches us to avoid everything swinish, physically and morally; therefore you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with you."

John Lindsay, only son of Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Greensborough, had his body severed in twain by a circular saw, in Tennessee, a few days since.

SENTENCE.

# Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, July 28, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the friends at the Quaker Meeting house near Mars Hill, the second Saturday in August. It is hoped a full attendance will be present.

The Chinese Treaty was ratified by the Senate on Friday last.

The bill appropriating \$7,300,000, being the sum stipulated in the treaty with Russia for the purchase of the territory ceded to us, has passed both houses of Congress.

**GREAT FLOOD.**—The heavy rains in Maryland last week produced a flood unprecedented in the destruction of property and loss of life. In Baltimore it is estimated that the destruction of property will reach three millions of dollars. The flood in Patapsco river at Ellicott City, washed away twenty-eight houses, with flour and cotton mills. Some fifty persons were drowned. The details are very distressing.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Washington, July 18.—President Johnson suggests the following amendments to the Constitution and urges their adoption:

The Presidential term to be six years. The States to be divided into equal districts, corresponding with the number of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and each district shall be entitled to one vote for President and Vice President respectively.

The person in each district receiving the highest number of votes from voters qualified to vote for members of the popular branch of the State Legislature, within said district, shall receive the vote of the district. The votes in the several districts to be certified to the Governors of States, to Senators in Congress from each State, and to the President of the Senate and Speakers of the House.

The Federal Congress shall be in session the second Monday in October, 18—, and every sixth year thereafter, when the President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, shall open and count the votes, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes, shall be declared President and Vice President.

If no one has received a majority of the votes cast, a second election shall be ordered. In case a President is elected, but no Vice President, the Senate to elect from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes.

Neither the President or Vice President to be eligible for a second term. In case of the death or removal of the President, the Vice President to succeed to the office; in case of death or removal of the Vice President, the Secretary of State, then Secretary of Treasury, then Secretary of War, then the Secretary of Navy, then Secretary of Interior, the Post Master General, then Attorney General, who shall exercise the functions of the office, until the disability of predecessor is removed, or a new election held.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen electors of State Legislatures, and shall hold office for six years, each Senator having but one vote.

Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts to hold office 12 years, the President after the adoption of the proposed amendments to divide the Judges, now on the bench, into three classes, whose terms shall expire the fourth, eighth and twelfth years, so that one-third of the new Judges shall be chosen every fourth year.

After quoting Gen. Jackson in support of his views and arguing that by the present system the will of a majority of the people is liable to be defeated in the choice of President; arguing in favor of the election of State Senators by the people instead of by State Legislatures; and a limited instead of life tenure of Supreme Court Judges; and pointing out the interest which the Chief Justice and President now have in cases of Presidential impeachment, the President closes as follows:

Time, observation and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a master of public duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligations to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the aforesaid varying propositions and urge their adoption.

Dreams are the children of a idle brain.

## "IS THAT THUNDER?"

What the Northern papers say of Seymour and Blair:

The Chicago Times says, "The majority of the voters in the Republican party approve the Democratic platform."

The Boston Post says, "No greater Statesman in the country than Horatio Seymour."

The New Haven (Conn.) Register says, "No nobler or purer man lives."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier says, "Not only our best, but our most available candidate."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says, "He is the pride, the ornament of the Empire State."

The St. Louis Times (republican) says, "He will sweep our broad prairies with a strength resistless, because it will be the strength of an united people."

The St. Louis Republican says, "The people will safely and wisely sustain the Candidates of the Democracy, and aid in the final defeat of the party of disunion and insurrection."

The St. Louis Dispatch says: "They have a faultless Union record. Their ability and availability are alike conspicuous and unquestionable."

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot (republican) says: "They are Statesmen, tried and true, versed in all the details of administration, and will receive the hearty support of Democrats and Republicans all over the New England States."

The Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium says: "The administration will be in the hands of pure minded patriots and statesmen of the highest order. Seymour and Blair are tried and not found wanting."

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post (republican) says: "They will receive the unanimous support of Conservative Democrats and honest minded, Union loving Republicans."

The Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser says: "We cannot doubt the verdict of the people—that they will call Horatio Seymour to the Presidency."

The Boston Courier says: "The first statesmen in the land are proposed in the names of Seymour and Blair."

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post (republican) says: "They have long ranked amongst the foremost statesmen of the country."

The Boston Herald (Independent) says: "He is undoubtedly one of the ablest men in the nation."

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says: He is admitted by all parties to be one of the ablest statesmen and most estimable man in the United States.

The Detroit Free Press says: "A sound, Constitutional statesman, and an unwavering Democrat."

The Syracuse Union asks: "Where is the statesman capable of occupying the Presidential chair, if Horatio Seymour be not the first in the land?"

The Newark Daily Journal says: "The nomination is one of growing strength."

These are a few of the mutterings of the thunder heard from the North and West. Since 1840, the enthusiasm has never been greater. The whole North and West is alive and the excitement and enthusiasm is growing daily. Even Republicans will vote for the Democratic nominees.

Concord Independent Press.

## AN ACT IN RELATION TO PROVISIONAL MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows: That all municipal officers in all towns, cities and incorporated villages, in the State, which have been filled under the Provisional government since the close of the war by election or appointment, be and are hereby declared vacant, and the Governor is directed hereby to fill such offices and discharge the functions thereof until an election may be held under the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. That in all towns, cities and incorporated villages, an election for municipal officers shall be held on the first Monday of January next, and regularly each year thereafter.

Sec. 3. The officers to be appointed by the Governor shall attend to the registration.

Sec. 4. All charters, laws, acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are repealed.

Sec. 5. Any provisional officer refusing to comply with the provisions of this act, and to deliver his office, books, papers, records, &c., to his successor duly elected, or appointed and qualified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not more than five thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Section of voters in said municipal corporations, and hold the elections above provided for.

## RIOT IN TEXAS.

Our telegraphic columns refer rather indistinctly to a negro riot in Texas. The facts are as follows: The riot commenced on the 15th instant at Millican, on the Central Railroad. It appears that a mob of twenty-five negroes, led by a white school-teacher and a negro preacher, named Brooks, attempted to hang a man named William Holliday; but the white citizens, headed by the Sheriff and the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, attempted to suppress the mob. The result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. During the next day the numbers increased on both sides, keeping up a desultory fight, the estimated number of casualties being some twenty-five. A small body of the military was called in and succeeded in temporarily dispersing the rioters after killing three negroes. The latter numbering about four hundred, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms.

From the most recent accounts, it would seem that the presence of the soldiers had not been successful in dispersing this mob, and the loss of fifty or sixty may yet be greatly added to before this formidable riot is quieted. It appears to have arisen from a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hanged, but who was turned up alive.

So it seems that all the atrocities which Radical papers would make believe are committed by "rebels" in Texas, are not chargeable to them, but that the Leagues, under the influences of bad men, are the crying curse of the Southern blacks and Southern peace and quiet. These associations will everywhere bear their legitimate fruit. Its warnings have been witnessed in our own country, in brutal outrages and in open resistance to law.

## VETO AND REPASSAGE OF SOUTHERN ELECTORAL VOTE BILL.

The President sent in yesterday to Congress a message vetoing the Southern electoral vote bill, after which it was passed by both houses over the veto, in the Senate by a vote of yeas 45, nays 8, and in the House by a vote of 134 to 36. The measure, it will be remembered, passed in the shape of a joint resolution, providing that none of the lately seceded States shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice-President, nor shall any electoral votes from any of such States be received or counted, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such State shall have, pursuant to the acts of Congress, adopted a constitution under which a State government shall be in operation, nor unless such election shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress. The vote, in passing the resolution over the veto, like that on the original, indicates that it was adopted as a party measure. Thus far, six States of the South—Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama—are entitled and are admitted to representation in Congress under the reconstruction acts; Georgia will be as soon as the question of eligibility of democratic members in the Legislature of the former is settled and the fourteenth amendment is adopted by the Legislature. Texas, where the reconstruction convention is still in session; Mississippi, where the new State constitution is believed to have been rejected, and Virginia, where the radical constitution will probably be lost, if an election is permitted, may thus be shut out from the electoral college.

Ball, Swan.

The Mississipi ELECTION.—General Gillem's official report of the election in Mississippi was received at army headquarters from Major Tyler, of Gen. Gillem's staff, who was detailed to bring it to Washington. The report shows 155,151 voters registered, and 120,091 votes cast on the ratification of the Constitution; of which 66,231 were for ratification, and 63,860 against—making a majority of 7,529 against.

Humphries, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by about the same majority, and four Democrats and one Republican were elected to Congress. Gen. Gillem expresses the opinion that the election was fairly conducted, and that it was as free from intimidation or the influence of fraud as could be expected under existing circumstances.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

Mrs. Atlanta Johnson, residing near Snow Hill, Md., aged about ninety-three years, is still living in the same house in which she was born.

Vernon county, Tennessee, has a negro man within her borders who is one hundred and twenty-two years of age.

A QUESTIONABLE MEASURE.—The ninth section of Senator Wilson's substitute for the bill to reduce the military peace establishment of the United States, (and which has passed the Senate,) authorizing the distribution of one thousand Springfield rifles for the use of the loyal militia in each congressional district of the State, is similar to a bill which a few days since passed the House of Representatives.

The real object of the 9th section Senator Davis informed was to put arms into the hands of the radical governors in the South for the purpose of carrying their States for that ticket. Such a measure as arming the black militia of the South, whilst the whites are comparatively defenseless, in connection with a long series of oppressive and irritating acts, led Mr. Davis to say also that it looked to him as if there was a deliberate purpose to force a war of races. As there is never wanting a pretext with those who meditate the commission of monstrous crimes, the most exaggerated stories are related of the murder of "loyal men" in the South, while nothing is said of the at least equally numerous assassination of conservatives. That exceedingly refined and dignified Senator, Mr. Drake, whose language in the Senate chamber seems to show such an elevated appreciation of the position he occupies and the presence in which he speaks, said "there were no such men outside of hell as the rebels, and the only way to deal with them was to crush them." The real offense of the South is that she has submitted to the results of the war in good faith, instead of giving the pretext that was desired by her extreme enemies for confiscation and extermination. Do they wish now to goad the South into resistance in order to consummate cherished hopes and plans?

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S INDIAN-EMBRY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: To those who are in the habit of condemning Governor Seymour for not being "loyal" in the late war, we commend the following from Secretary Stanton, written to him in the midst of the war when he was Governor of New York:

"War Department, Washington City, June 27, 1863.—Dear Sir: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given the government in the present emergency. The energy and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part to such service, or any service whatever. I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

"His Excellency Horatio Seymour."

PIXIE PARTY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A correspondent, writing from Seaford, says that a party of young persons on their way to a picnic at Concord, on the 9th, when about a mile from Seaford, were struck by lightning and several injured. They were in two carriages, and the horse of the foremost was instantly killed by the stroke. The other horse fell at the same time, but was not killed. The young gentleman driving the former, William Rodgers, was prostrated by the shock, and the two young ladies accompanying him, one of whom was the daughter of Isaac M. Fisher, Esq., cashier of the Seaford Bank, were each injured in their limbs, the electric fluid tearing the foot and stocking of one entirely off, and burning the clothing and scorching, but not seriously injuring, the other.

Wilmington Com.

SCIENCE IN A TOY.—A very amusing application of the frictional electricity has been recently patented in the shape of a small, shallow box, having for its bottom a plate of looking glass. Another sheet of common glass forms the cover, and there is a space of perhaps an inch and a half between the two glasses. A variety of figures cut out of paper or other light substance are laid upon the looking glass, and on gently rubbing the surface of the upper glass with a handkerchief or piece of paper, the several figures become electrified, assume the erect position, and dance about at a great rate, much to the amusement of lookers-on. When not in use the box may be hung up to serve as a mirror. The makers furnish a great variety of these toys, and the prices run from fifty cents upward.

Some American ladies at Copenhagen, who recently called on the Queen of Denmark, were not a little astonished to see that she wore a cheap dress, and that on rising to receive them, she laid on her working table a cotton stocking, on which she had been knitting.

Four thousand acres of State land have been entered in the town of Angelica, Wis., for a colony of one hundred Norwegian families.

The Agriculturists in Europe are complaining bitterly of the drought which prevails there. No rain has fallen in England for seven weeks, the ground is parched and the springs are becoming dry. On the Continent the drought is more terrible. All Spain is a parched desert, and there and in the south of France not more than one-third of the usual crop is expected. At Niomes most of the wells are dry, and the few that still yield water are surrounded by crowds of people and cattle. It seems that the famine which has desolated Northern Africa for the past year now threatens Southern Europe.

Great distress, we are pained to learn, prevails in Hyde county. We had an interview with an intelligent gentleman of that county, on Monday, who states that the floods, in the first instance, and the terrible drought which has succeeded, have entirely destroyed the hopes of the farmers. Serious suffering is apprehended.

**REDUCTION OF NAVAL FORCES.**—Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, to cut down his force one-half. This will necessitate the return of several of the war vessels now in those waters. It is left to the discretion of the admiral what vessels shall be sent home. The Navy Department expects to hear from him on the subject in about a month.

**THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.**—The report of General Gilem, commanding the fourth military district, dated Vicksburg, Mississippi, shows that the new constitution of Mississippi was defeated by a majority of 7,629. Of the members of Congress only one republican—Gen. McKee—is returned as elected. All the State officers are democratic.

A married woman in Wisconsin says that when her husband is a little drunk he kicks her, and when he is very drunk she kicks him. She congratulates herself that she does the greater part of the kicking.

"Tain't de white nor yet de black folks what hab de most influence in dis worl', but the yellin boys," said old Aunt Chloe, as she jingled a few gold coins that had come down from a former generation.

#### Obituary.

Departed this life in Hillsborough, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY L. BROWN, widow of the late Wm. H. Brown, Esq., in the 56th year of her age. For many months, she bore with Christian fortitude the acute pain brought on by paralysis, and 'twas not till her frail form could no longer bear the intensity of suffering, that her spirit was wafted by angels to realms of eternal bliss. Her life was characterized by the promptings of her noble and generous heart, which won for her numerous friends, whose prayers and sympathies are enlisted in behalf of those whose grief it was to consign to the grave the nearest and dearest object of earth, namely a Mother. Her death was all that the Christian could hope for, and though the hand of affliction pressed heavily upon her, she never complained, and when the hour of death drew near, with complacency she heeded the summons of Him whom she had served for many years, as a bright and shining light in the M. E. Church South. Her example, in the various walks of life, worthy of the proudest emulsion, served and will serve as a lamp to light others forward to that bright and happy land which she now enjoys, and from whose celestial heights gilded rays of hope beam brightly for the encouragement of the faithful.

No poor strains are necessary to sound her praise; no gifted pen, in eulogistic terms, could portray her enabling virtues. May the soul lie lightly o'er the mortal remains of the dear departed one.

The bark that was launch'd on life's troubled main, No longer in doubt seeks the haven of rest; Though lost to all earth, the being we loved Is gone to the good, to the home of the blessed.

Bright was the morn her spirit departed, And bright was the hope that was lent to her view; Yet brighter, still brighter her crown now in glory, The reward of the good, the faithful and true.

Yes, the sound of her voice is hush'd here forever, Her spirit from earth been suddenly riven; Yet all those who know her feel that she were Taken from earth and transplanted in Heaven.

To those far away round the desolate hearthstones, Let the voice of a friend be wafted to thee; Remember, though father and mother are taken, "Our guide unto death He ever will be."

And Eddie, whilst now upon manhood you're verging, To battle with life for weal or woe; Remember thy Mother, remember her teachings, You'll find it is best where o'er you may go.

L. L. L. of Louisville, Ky.

July 10th, 1868.

#### BAKER'S BREAD!!

**A CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND!!! RECEIVED FRESH THREE TIMES A WEEK.**

**Prices so that everybody can use it!!!!**

For Sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

July 28.

#### SAVE YOUR CABBAGE!! CREMATIC PLANT PROTECTORS!!!

WHICH will destroy all insects on plants; also will run off ants and roaches from your houses. And CREAMATIC SOAP, to cure Mange on Dogs, and Scratches on Horses, and Lice on Animals.

For Sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Call and get a Circular with directions.

July 29.

#### WOOL CARDING MACHINES.

A. GATES's Mill, six miles north of Durham, is now ready for work, and the same experienced Carder, Wm. G. Clayton, that worked them last season will work them this season, and those having wool to card will do well to prepare it early, and prepare it well, and they may expect good work. The wool must be freed of all trash and burs, and well greased with one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool.

The following prices will be charged for carding wool: ten cents per pound for unmixed, and fifteen, for mixed, or one fifth part of the Wool.

We would take this method of returning our thanks to our friends for the very liberal patronage we received from them last season, and hope, by strict attention and good work, to merit a continuance of the same this season.

W. W. GUESS, Agent.

June 17.

43—

#### 1000 BALANCES DUE AT OUR CABIN.

WE have one thousand small Balances due us.

Think of it. If you are one who owe us \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$400, \$800, or 1000 Dollars, please multiply by 1000 and see if we do not want money. How are we to get money to pay what we owe, unless you think, we want it, expect it, and live in hope of your getting it and paying it, and that promptly?

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### SMALL BALANCE DUE."

HOW can we sell you, if you do not pay the small balance due us?

BROWN, & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### "YOU WANT HELP."

THE way we get too help us.

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### "SHERIFF OR COLLECTOR."

IF you find your small balance in the hands of the collector, it is because we must have a settlement.

BROWN, & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### WHAT IS WANTED.

IT is the small balance you owe us that we want. We have one thousand small balances.

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### ATTENTION ALL—THE FACT.

OUR attention is called to the fact that we must have money. We expect you who owe us to make payment.

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### WANTED MONEY.

WE, reasoner we owe who money to pay our debts.

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### PLEASE CALL.

IF you owe us, pay part; if you please call and pay up.

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### A FACT.

WE will render statement to our friends who owe us, and expect them to pay. It is a fact that we must have money.

BROWN & CO.

June 23.

43—

#### VERY superior Green Tea, just received, by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

GENTLEMEN summer Undershirts. Just received by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24.

43—

#### ROSADALIS.

A CONSTANT supply kept on hand by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24.

43—

#### Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MRS. NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on the 24th of July, and discontinue them on the 10th of December.

July 8.

43—

#### MUSIC TEACHING.

THE undersigned would be pleased to give instruction on the Piano and in Vocal Music to a few pupils of both sexes; session to begin July 24th. Charges moderate.

C. T. LAMM.

July 22.

43—

#### FOR SALE.

A GOOD Work Horse and Mule for sale. Inquire of

H. RICHARDS.

June 10.

43—

#### JULY STOCK.

WE take great pleasure in calling your attention to our Stock just bought by our

M. R. PARKS.

New prices at our House for

Day Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and

Confectionaries, Wood and Crockery Ware,

Clothing and Notions.

Remember, New Goods at New Prices at Hillsborough.

BROWN & CO.

July 15.

43—

#### BAKER'S BREAD!!

**A CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND!!! RECEIVED FRESH THREE TIMES A WEEK.**

**Prices so that everybody can use it!!!!**

For Sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

July 28.

43—

#### GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of \$250,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Cash Gifts, Each \$10,000

10 " " 5,000

20 " " 1,000

40 " " 500

200 " " 100

300 " " 50

450 " " 25

600 " " 15

30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos Each \$300 to \$500

25 " Melodeons " 25 to 150

150 Sewing Machines " 50 to 175

200 Musical Boxes " 25 to 280

300 Fine Gold Watches " 25 to 300

750 Fine Silver Watches " 30 to 50

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photographic Albums, and a large assortment

of Fine Gold Jewelry, all valued at \$1,000,000.

A Chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cents. Tickets describing each Prize are sealed in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a Sealed Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. No Blanks.

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

**References.**—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill. \$100; Robert Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa, Gold Watch \$250; Philip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, \$600; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass. Silver Tea Set \$175; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis. Piano \$500; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, Melodeon \$25.

We publish no names without permission.

**Opinions of the Press.**—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune*, Feb. 8, 1863.

"We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair-dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 28, 1863.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News*, March 3, 1863.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1868.  
H. G. Herndon and wife Demaria, heirs at law of  
Harmon Herndon, deceased.  
Petition for Partition.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Chesley P. Herndon, one of the heirs at law, resides beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, notifying the said Chesley P. Herndon of the filing of this petition, and that he be and appear before the Justices at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of May, 1868.

GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.  
June 24. 44-5w

## WANTED.

I WANT to buy  
RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,  
either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for  
Goods,  
Beeswax, Flaxseed,  
Old Castings, Lead,  
Zinc, Flour,  
Bacon, Corn,  
and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.  
Feb. 12. 25-

## FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any description of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Cabinets on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Also Fish's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.  
Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 35-

## PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES H. STIEFF,  
Manufacturer of  
First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,  
Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and  
45 and 47 Perry street.  
Office and Warerooms, No. 7 N. Liberty street, above  
Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE, MD.  
All of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with  
A-graft treble and Ivory fronts, and have all  
the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five  
years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on  
hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who  
have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert  
Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. U. B. Riddick,  
Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and  
Dumb Institute, Branson, Parson & Co., and P. F.  
Pescod, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of  
Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to  
Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,  
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16-12m

## FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans  
(quarts) at \$4.00 per dozen.  
15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 5 lb. Cans  
(2 quarts) at \$8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25-

WAFFLE irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at  
E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18. 30-

## FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

## VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Liqueurs Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup,  
Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys  
and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes,  
Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks,  
Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and  
Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

## WANTED.

I particularly want now, Shelled Oats, Leaf and  
Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and  
Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon,  
Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25-

## COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's  
Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every re-  
spect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satis-  
faction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and  
Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

DRUG STORE.